LONDON'S
Triumphant Holiday.

Being a brief Relation, of the chiefest memorable Proceedings that hath attended his Majesty since his Troubles.

TRiumphs have ever been allowed of, and commendable by all Nations under the Sun, and especially of Heathens, but Christians too, (to whom all the Ordinances of Heaven, whether they be for Ornament, or the Recreation of Man, are given) have a time for all things, a time to mourn, and a time to rejoice, a time of joy as well as sorrow. But let us remember the Lord, who always is knowing the Heart, the Hopes, and Fears of Man, and therefore will not be mocked by any Man. This great Monarch, or the Great Commander of the whole World, the Lord of Hosts, the Almighty God, the most powerful, and the most glorious, that can raise and depose Princes at his pleasure, and in a moment bring to nought the Counsels of the wisest Politicians, the Plots of the most Infernal Traitors, have wonderfully (I may so say) frustrated, and overthrown the Designs of those Heathenish Rebels, who (like the Jews of old) have sought the Life of their Lawful Prince, and Saviour, and Contrivers of Counsels, to set up a Bloody Tyranny in their room; who, (while he was living, (O I am afraid) feared him more than God, or else they would not have so Wished him on the earth so long after his death; but he was kept so long, or, as I may say, the Power of Time, and they took Time, once a piece to Westminster to see him, where he had three in his Funerall Robes, for it was bestowed on him by the Poet to attend at the

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Country, and they know it to have had a gathering for it; for the money was borrowed for the present of some of his voluntary as for a free gift, which I believe, they are all the manners that ever was for him: I believe, he did degenerate so from Nature, that his own wife or children could scarce drop a tear for him; if they did, it was more for fear of losing their Estates or Honor, more than him. But what should I relate more of him, it asks whole volumes to declare his wickedness. I shall, with Gods leave, here relate to your most of the chiefest passages, that hath happned this last memorable month of May, in relation to his Majesty, our most gracious Soveraign, CHARLS the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, whom God hath most wonderfully brought in to his own Birth-right, which hath been detained from him by bloody Mechanick Rebells.

The first day of this month of May, 1660. he was voted by both Houses of Parliament right Heir to the three Kingdoms, it being Tuesday, a remarkable day in this work. The eighth day following, being Tuesday, he was proclaimed with great joy and triumph in London, and the like performed in most parts in England, to the utmost of their powers. So he was proclaimed, and the Commissioners with his Majesty in Holland by the next Tuesday, being the fifteenth day, and the Saturday after, being the 22d. day, his Majesty set sail for England, and Tuesday following, being the 29th. day, and his Birth-day, he was entertain'd in London, with great triumph and joy, which I shall for the more satisfaction of all you that are his faithfull Subjects, give you a brief and true account of most of the Royalest entertainment he received since his landing.

Friday the 25th. his Majesty Landed at Dover, where his Excellency General Monk fell on his knees to his Majesty, which the King would not suffer, but took him up, imbracing him more like a Father then a Subject; his Majesty walking with him towards his Coach, where the Mayor and Aldermen, and Mr. Reding met him, and presents him with a very fair Bible, clasp't with gold very Rich; his Majesty, and the two Dukes, and the Duke of Buckingham, rod in the Coach, till within two or three miles of Canterbury, and then the King rid with the two Dukes, the Duke

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of York on his right hand, and the Duke of Glocester on the left, with the General, and the Duke of Buckingham, and divers others of the Nobility being come to Canterbury, he was presented by the Recorder, in behalf of the City, with a very gallant Speech, and a gold Tankerd, as a Token of their loyalty, the Mayor and Aldermen being present; and the City did expresse abundance of joy. The King staying there till Monday morning, where the King honoured the General with that high honour of Knight of the Garter, the King putting the George about his neck, and the two Dukes put on the Garter; none ever so highly honoured in the solemnisement of that Order before, as I ever heard of; and confirms him General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Master of the Horse, and one of his Privy Council. Divers others he knighted, as Alderman Robinson, as ever a faithful Royalist all these times in London, and Major General Malley, who when he was Governour of Glocester for the Parliament, none of the King's party can say, but he was a gallant Enemy, and had all the Vertues of a Noble Soldier; he was valiant, faithful, and merciful, paralled by few of that sort, in these times of his Command; and since hath been a faithful Subject, and sufferer for his King; an example for all faithful Subjects to imitate, to see the Monarch fulfil'd, after suffering cruel exile; many more received honour from his Majesty, and I make no doubt, but they deserved it, or else should not have received it. But these two I know, and I love to speak no more then I know. But to go forward to his Majesties march: on Monday, being the 28th. day, he set forward betimes to Rochester, where he came about four of the clock in the afternoon; where he honoured Colonel Gibbons his house, he made that his Court that night, and the two Dukes with him; after he had a little refresht himself, he went to Chattam, to see the Ship call'd the Royal Soveraign, where he was entertained by Mr. Pett, with a Banquet: so coming back to Rochester, the next morning, was presented to him a very rich and weighty Mazer, and Silver and gilt. About five of the clock he set forwards, the Roads lind with the Militia Forces of Kent, and divers Maids strowing the wayes with flowers and herbs, and

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the Windows hanging out white sheets. At Dartford Heath a Declaration was presented to his Majesty for the Officers of the Generals Army, declaring their joy and their faithfulnesse to his Majesty. At Black-heath there was a generall Randevow, where all the Army and all others were drawn up in order, where his Majesty reviewed himself, to the great content of all the Army. There was many bonefires there, but one great one at Black-heath, where the Maidens had got the States Arms in the Country to burn, and dansing round about the fire in white, with Musick and a Morisdance, when his Majesty came by, and with a loud voyce through all their Company, cryd out, God save the King; which made his Majesty smile, a thing seldom seen, he alwaies being solid, having a majestick carefull countenance. So this Royal Army marched to St. Georges Fields, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended to receive him, and presented the Sword to him upon his knees, which his Majesty took and returned again. A Tent was set up, and a Banquet of Sweet-meats provided, his Majesty taking a very small Refreshment, marcht on towards Whitehall, in this manner as followeth. The Militia Foters made a guard on both sides, from Southwark to the Bridge, all the streets further, and the windows hung with Tapestry and Cloth, according to their ability, as rich as they could get, and many Garlands hung in the streets, with the best Flowers; and from London bridge to Temple-bar, on the one side was the Trade-bands, and on the other side the Companies of every Hall in their Liveries, guild all the way, and hung with several Colours, according to the Companies Colours of Cloth. The Conduits running with wine. All the rich Streamers on one side of the way, with the Arms of the Companies, and the windows most richly hung with Silk of rich colours, and Tapestry, and Cloth of Arras. This was the manner of the march, first came Major General Brown, leading 300. stately Gallants, all in Cloth of Silver Doublets, lowly built and richly accoutred. Then came 200. in Velvet Coats, led by my Lord Mainard; then another Troop, consisting of near 300. in Buff-coats, silver lac'd sleeves, and green Scarfs, these led by that loyal and faithful Subject Alderman Robinson; then another

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Troop of about 200. with Red and Silver, very richly mounted, led by my Lord Peoxant; after this a Troop Green, eight Footmen, six Trumpets, their Colours Black and Silver, the Footmen Green and Silver, consisting of about 150. another consisting of 250. Gray and Blew Liveries; 30. Footmen, silk and silver lace, the Colours Sky and Silver; led as I was told, by my Lord of Oxford; then 300. led by my Lord of Cleveland, most Noble Men, Knights, and Esquires, the Coulours Blew string'd with Gold; then 100. more Black string'd with Gold. Then came several very rich Troops, commanded by Viscount Purfoy, consisting of about 400. Several other commanded by Knights: the Body that came before his Majesty, of Nobility and Gentry, with the Citizens, and their Servants, well mounted behind in good order, and well accoutred in habit, Gentlemens Fellows I believe, consisting of about 3000. and upwards, with Trumpets sounding, but their Musick was stifled with the Shouts and Cryes of the People for joy; yet they were not satisfied with this most rare Show in the Bravery, wished them passed, their desires all hinging to see him, whom they had so long looked for, his Majesty: but after this rich Show of the Country Galantry, now comes the Cities Pomp, in a most stately civil manner. First came a Noyse of Trumpets, two with the Kings Arms in their Coats, and a Kettle-drum; then the Sheriff's men about fourteen, in new red Cloaks with silver lace; after them about 400. Citizens of several Companies, black Velvet Coats, with gold Chains about their necks; some with rich Pearl Chains, of great value; every one his Page with his Livery, most richly mounted; after these came a part of the true Sparrows of Zion, being Spinsters that hath been true Subjects and sufferers, Dames Wild, Dames Warmestree, and about ten more, such as had interest to the end; no time-servers, nor never change their Colours for Cloaks, these rid in heart (I believe) rejoycing in the Lord, to see the day of their Redemption here, from those that would have stopt their mouths, if the Lord had not frustrated their designs, and those Prayers that hath been counted Popery by them, I believe the Lord hath heard such Men as these, that hath been termed Dual Priests, by the sons of Belial, hath pra-

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ted us Subjects to stand in the gap, and by Prayer hath stopt Gods Judgments, which we fully have deserv'd for our Rebellion, Sacriledge, and Murder; after these came his Majestie's Life-gard, with Trumpets and a kettle-drum, commanded by my Lord Gerard, led in Divisions by Sr. Gilbert Gerard, Colonel Paynes, and two Countrey Gentlemen, Sir Thichester Murray, and Major Halcraton; after them the City Marshal, his Footmen in green, trim'd with Crimson and White; then the City Waits; then the two Sheiffs, and all the Aldermen in their Scarlet Gowns, their Foot-men lac'd with silk and gold; then came the Heralds, and two rich Faces, in rich Coats, and the chief Nobility and Privy Councel, all riding bare; before his Majestie rid the Lord Mayor, bearing the Sword; the Lord General, and the Duke of Buckingham, all bare-headed; Then you might behold the three Pearls of this Nation, his Majesty, and the two Dukes, the Duke of York on his right hand, and the Duke of Glocester on the left. These Pearls they may be rightly styl'd, and I hope they will prove of inestimable value to these Nations; three such Princes, no kingdom besides ours can parallel in the World for Brothers: His Majesty endewed with such Virtues, as the wrack of his enemies cannot say, but they are wonderful to behold, in a Prince that hath been so much constrained to see the superstitions and follies of many strange Nations, and hath never been led away by them, being much indued with piety and sobriety, mercy and humility; as this day of Triumph you could have beheld no outward glory in habit, he riding in a plain Satnit suit, his head only adorn'd with certain Falls or Plumes of red and white Feather in his hat, the Duke of York with red and yellow, the Duke of Glocester was sprinckled with several Colours; many of the Noble Peers servants, were in richer habit then their three Princes, but I believe they were counted more beautiful in the eyes of the people, then all that passed before, they being so ravished with joy, some Ladies snapt their fans and handkerchiefs out of the windows, their sence of seeing being so much fild, it bereft them of all other sences for the present, which made the King smile; he seeing a fan drop out of a Ladies hand in Pauls Church-yard, as he was thanking it

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about. In the Strand a many Ladies had got Rapiers in their hands, and flourisht them out of the windows, as meaning that now they would fight for him rather than lose him now they had him. Many other passages which I saw not nor heard not, which I believe did rejoice his Majesties heart, to see his Subjects joy. Also after his Majesty was passed, came my Lord of Northampton, with a gallant Party of Horse, of all Gentry, a hunt 300. or more, all richly clad and mounted; after them came three Regiments of the Generals Horse, all arm'd cap a pe, and though they were not richly accouter'd, yet 'twas as gallant a sight to see for a Soldier as the other, and a better sight in service.

That silver Van, flanckt with this Iron Rear,
Three Princes heads, no Nation we need fear:
Renowned George, thy Fame on earth will never dye,
For under God, thou gavest this Kingdom's liberty.

His Majesty coming to Temple-bar, all along to Whitehall the Militia Forces garded on both sides, and Sr. John Botswell, that great sufferer for his Majesty met him, with divers Officers of the Kings Army, being a gallant Party. And the King coming to Whitehall, was entertained by the House of Lords and Commons, both presented him with Speeches by the Speakers, declaring their joy for his so happy arrival, in power and safety, to the their Kingdoms great comfort, which now they fear'd not will quickly end in peace and prosperity, to their almost-ruined Nations, for want of his presence. The day being shut, for it was seven of the clock ere his Majesty came to Whitehall; when he was safe, the Pieces went off small and great, from the Tower, and all along the City, and not a Piece was fir'd or to be fir'd before night. Such Bonfires for made, there was never the like in England; one at the Bunch-Arse fir or seven foot high, and in Westminster, was the States Arms and the Effigies of Cromwell hung up for all to behold, with torches, and as last burnt in the fire, with great hollowing and houping, for joy they were rid of this fool, that England had so much knavish.

I shall here give you a short but true [illegible] of the

sufferings of this Prince before he came to his Kingdoms. At his Fathers death, he was at his Sisters Court the Princesse of Orange, whereas the newes came unexpected, it came the harder; for he thought to have heard a fair end of the Treaty, and his Father seised: He studied then which way to gain his Birth-right; many wayes he and his friends tryed, but all came to no effect; but the newes still that fil'd his sorrowful eares, was just so as it came to Jobe, one after another; the murdering and destroying of his Loyal Subjects the Scots, when they were treating with him to make him King, they thought to debarre him of his best friends, that they might force him to what they pleased to have. I leave the World to judge of their innocency, as they pretend from the first beginning of these times: I pray God make their children more Loyal then the fathers, and that I hope they can take no exceptions at; pray God the selling of the King, and the murdering of Montrose, be not laid to the charge of the souls of the chief actors of it: indeed they did what they could, some of them to settle him, and did crown him, but I believe, had it not been feil friends, God would have blest their designs the better at Worcester, where his Majesty was miraculously delivered; where his haire was twice shot under him, and could scarce be intited to leave the Field, when 'twas so near lost, the Highlanders fighting it out very nobly, but the Scotch Haile but cowardly; his Majestie got away to a house, had his hair cut off, with a knife by my Lord Wilmot, then takes him to a Wood near Wolverhampton, and in a hollow Dike, and lain there three dayes; afterwards brought to Pitfirrie Lanes, by my Lord Wilmot, and by her as her Serving-man, was conveid to Bristol, no body but Mr. Lassel, her Father in Law knew him, where he was fain to wind up the Jack, he telling the maid he was a Naylour's Son, which caused his Majesty to smile, the wench gave him such course compliments, which he was very glad to take: afterwards delivered by a Butler, but yet a faithful servant to him, and through many difficulties and dangers, at last got over sea to France, where he declares his sad misfortune, they bewailing of him, yet joyful he had scapt himself, yet this joy did not long continue in the Court of France; but this bloody Miser never left, till he had hunted him thence, and

and all the Family, by making a Peace with France, Wherein the Cardinal being this Traitors friend, all the time no great honour he is gain by it now, but let him give more testimony, he must leave France; then to Holand, to his sister, and staid a while there; then to Germany, where the Lord still raised Princes to his friends, and at last, that ever to be loved by this Nation, and that freely, the King of Spain nobly entertains him, and the Duke of York, who had been a great enemy to him when he served the King of France, which will be for the shame of France, and honour of Spain for ever: there this wicked Oliver left not, but like the Devil, never left any means unattempted to destroy him, as then he had imploy'd one Captain Manning, who was near the King, who discovered all things that was done there to his Father here; thus the devil, and man, did work to destroy him and this Nation; but he had too honourable a death, for it so inflam'd his Majesties true Servants, to hear of such a false Traitor amongst them, that he was shot by one of them before he entered the Pavilion: many more most strang and wonderful tryals of patience was there in his travels and sorrowful pilgrimages, before he attain'd to that happy Restoration, which God hath now blest him and us with; whom God still preserve, whom I hope God will by his providence, as he hath done hitherto, answer all the prayers of him and his friends, for him as remarkable, His Father was murdered on the 30. of January, it falling on a Tuesday, and ever since he hath kept Tuesday as a fast, in memory thereof; besides, it hath been known, many private Devotions, which God hath answered: it was on a Tuesday he was voted by the two Houses of Parliament, King, and proclaimed King on a Tuesday, and came to White-hall on a Tuesday; therefore it may incourage all Christians to prayer, for by fervent prayer God answers many times by the same means, and the same time; and God you see hath answered his prayers: but how many more Fasts and prayers hath here been set up, and Thanksgivings, for shedding of blood, but what can there be expected from bloodthirsty and cruel men but hipocrisy, which their whole Actions was no other.

The brighter still the Sun doth shine,
Upon a dunghill with her beams divin,
The more base scents and stinking vapours rise:
I'le leav't to you the verse to paralise.

Blessed art thou O Land, when thy King is the Son of Nobles, Eccles. 10.17. a lesson very fit and observal for these times; it was taught by him whom none can deny, but he was the wealthiest and the wisest Prince and Preacher that ever was before Christ, or since Christ; and none but Christ himself, who was both King, Priest, and Prophet, had that powerful operation, and knowledge as he had; and indeed it must needs be for his wisdom from above, read but Ecclesiastes and his Proverbs, and you shall see and confesse, that they must needs come from the Spirit of God though from his mouth delivered, and we shall find all true in them; and for this one place which I have quoted by woful experience, this our Land can witnesse for truth, for since this Land hath been governed by them, who by other actions could not, &c. did not shew that ever they were the sons of Gentry, much lesse of Nobility; and these have been the Heads and Governours of our poor distressed, and almost ruined Kingdoms these many years, who maintaind their Prerogatives by perjury, oppression, sacrilidge, and murder; who did so far desperate from being nursing Fathers, and nursing Mothers of Gods Church and people, who hath promised that Kings and Queens shall be, Isa. 49.23. they have not onely murdered their Father, that religious pious Prince, of blessed memory CHARLS the first, but they have as much as in them lay, like Vipers, eat out the Bowels of their Mother the Church, and not satisfied with that, but were about to sacrifice her to the Idols of their own Inventions, and so to destroy her Root and Branch. Not being contented with what they had got, Kings, Queens, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters Lands, but did not stick to say openly, if they prevailed, the Church and Priest too should suffer, as in derision they call them, which they know not that they deride Christ himself in that title, nay these [illegible] for Jesus Christ, hated the office and dignity [illegible] who takes the title of King, Priest, and Prophet;

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and truely I believe, that they have been so much against Papists in their mouths, terming these decent Ordinances of God, that was maintaind in the Church, to be Popery, it will be proved, and is partly known, and found by some, that Jesuites have been the chief ringleaders of them; for those that have been seduced by them, I hartily desire of God that he would make them see the errors of their ways, by his wonderful works of Providence, which he hath already done in this unheard of Reformation, which he hath brought in with his Word, and not with the Sword, by the power of his Spirit, and not by the arm of flesh, by turning the hearts of Subjects to their Soveraign, to submit to him, and not to resist him. God is a God of peace, scatter them the people that delight in war, saith David, Psal. 68. he was a man after Gods own heart, and surely he would not pray so, but that he knew God did not delight in those that thirsted after blood; if David was startled and touch't in his heart, for cutting off the lap of Saul's garment, who sought his life, and yet he was annointed King too, saying, the Lord keep me from doing that thing unto my Master, the Lords Annointed to lay my hand upon him, 1 Sam. chap. 24. nor you never read: that he ever suffered his souldiers either to do him or his servants wrong, but to fly and defend themselves. O then, with what impudence could they justifie that most horrid unheard of barbarism Murder, that was committed upon the person of the late King, whose hearts never struck them for cutting off his head, a deed that they can shew no president for since the Creation of the World, neither by the Laws of God nor the Laws of any Land; which guilt they would have laid upon the whole Nation, saying, they were chosen by them; but the Lord that knows the hearts of all men, knows it was odious in the eyes of most of the Nation, as it is seen at this day; for upon the Prayers and Cryes of his Church and People, hath prevail'd, and now he is making inquisition for the innocent blood of that Royal Martyr, and the rest of his Layall Subjects, that hath suffered for him. Whereean they fly now from the face of an angry God; there is no way for them, but to submit themselves to the mercy of God and the King, for there is no escaping for them, they are so odious in the eyes of all, that their very

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intimate Friends will not hire them, no, nay will take pity on them; no Land-man will secure them, no Sea-man will convey them over Sea; if they do, no Nation will trust them, for they that have been so unnatural to their own Country, and such Rebels and Traytors to their own Prince, to murder him; the greatest Tyrant in the World will hate them, and if they had acted it for him, he would say as Richard the third said to Wanester, when he betrayed his Master, he loved the Treason, but he hated the Traytor; and if any Prince suffer them to passe through their Country, they must take it as a greater favour than they deserve. But stay, my Subject tells me I am about the blessednesse of a Land, whose King is the Son of Nobles. O happy Land have we, whose King is the Son of a Noble, Pious, and Religious Prince, as ever sway'd the Scepter since the Conquest, and this our most dread Soveraigne CHARLS the second, whom God grant long to reign over us.

I believe the worst of his Enemies that ever heard him and saw him in all his banishment, in the worst of times can say, but he deserves the Love both of God and Man, which the Lord hath shewn by his most wonderful Restoration to his Crown and Dignity, which all his loyal Subjects did believe should be, as I believe those that knows me, have heard me say as much in the worst of times, yet to be reconciled so peaceably, so powerfully, and so suddenly, was more then ever could be imagined, that we must all say with the Apostle, St. Paul in the 11. of the Romans, vers. 33. O the deepnesse and the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his Judgements, and his wayes past finding out: but Solomon saith, Proverbs 16. 7. When a mans wayes please the Lord, he maketh his very enemies to be at peace with him; as I desire the worst of his enemies to consider on, (if the Lord hath not yet reconciled their hearts to him), this one place of Scripture, comparing it with the actions and transactions of our times, we must confesse that he is our David of God, and that his wayes hath pleased him; for he hath made us all which were his enemies, to be at peace with him. I hope some may perhaps say, that he had those here that never was enemies to him;

him; I am afraid, if they seriously look into their own consciences, they shall find, their sins with the rest, 'is up the measure, that made God pour out his wrath upon us, and so took away so good a Prince from us, which we were not worthy of: and I shall desire all, and especially those that were alwaies faithful to his Father and him, and never none of times-changelings, that now the Lord hath done so mercifully for us, that we may walk answerable to that mercy in our conversion from all manner of wickedness, that his Party hath been branded with, and especially those two sins, which they have been most addicted to, Oaths and Drunkenness; I believe that many have sworn and drunk healths to him, that never either paid or fought for him; and let me tell them, whosoever they be, I know the King's Majesty will be so far from owning them to be his Friends, that he will rank them with the worst of his Enemies. If we will be counted the Kings Party, or Cavaliers, as they have called us, and that was the worst they could call us, let us strive to imitate him in all his Virtues, which I believe and am assured, by the just and true Reports, of those that have known him, and seen most of his actions since the time of his Banishment; that they say, and declare, he is indued with all Virtues fit for a Prince, a cherisher of Virtue and a hater of Vice; and for his mercy, let those that were the worst of his Enemies declare it; for I know no other will be look'd for from me but to commend him, who under God I believe alwaies may command me. I will be brief with you, first, You that did reckon your selves his friends, send up to Heaven as many prayers for him as you have drunk his healths on Earth to him: and in the next, Do as you would be done by, and remember that Petition in the Lords Prayer, Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and seek no revenge, but remember, vengance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord: and as you have professed your selves Christians, and God hath given you that faith and patience, to hold it out to the end, and now hath given you your desire, let the World see, that as we hated the Hypocrisie and Tirranny, of our worse than Egyptian Task-masters, so we hate the thoughts of them who alwaies said, oft we had had the best of it, how well we should abide,

and

Exsurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici.